

The Auburn Alumnus

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F. LOYD TATE, '97

Alumni Orator, 1916 Commencement
Popular Alumnus—Able Lawyer—Prominent Alabamian

THE AUBURN ALUMNUS

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THE STUDENTS AND COMMENCEMENT.

For a number of years the college authorities have had trouble in keeping a sufficient number of students through Commencement week to make the prize drills effective. During the past year it was decided that the drills, including the review by the governor, should be abolished and that the sword for the best drilled company should be delivered on the basis of daily grading throughout the year made by the commandant and the majors. In some respects this plan succeeded, because the standard of efficiency of the ordinary three-times-a-week drill has improved measurably. But the fact that students will not stay for Commencement unless forced to do so makes, in the opinion of many alumni and some members of the faculty, the whole arrangement either a positive failure or only a qualified success. After having just experienced a Commencement without students, many loyal friends believe that a serious mistake has been made in not arranging to exhibit at least a part of our nearly nine hundred students.

We are not at all sure that it is desirable to require all or even a large part of the student body to stay in college for a week after regular work is over. The problem of discipline, though it can be handled, is serious. Many boys go to work immediately and the week lost may affect them vitally in case they are paying their own expenses through school. There is no gainsaying the fact that mili-

tary exhibitions are most enjoyable and are most effective advertisements of one phase of our college work; and some alumni have said that even alumni will not come to Commencement as well if drills are abolished for good in the future. But it is possible that senior class activities, as at some larger institutions, will take a more prominent part in the Commencement program, and thus lessen the interest in military affairs. (But this preparedness year is inopportune for military changes.) We are easing ourselves slowly out of the class of the small colleges into that of the larger institutions of learning. At Harvard, for instance, nearly all of the festivities of Commencement are in the hands of the senior class, but the senior class usually numbers over five hundred. The question resolves itself possibly into the query, "Is Auburn yet large enough to have a studentless commencement?"

If it is desirable to keep the students at Commencement, what is the best plan? The old plan of holding over as many boys as can be persuaded to stay is a confessed failure. The college must force all or a certain part of the student body—say, the freshman class, those who have not seen a Commencement—to remain for the drills and reviews as well as the shop exhibitions, if these are to be continued; or it must arrange some other plan that will be as effective as this. It has been suggested that Commencement be held before underclassman examinations begin. This would necessitate holding the senior examinations earlier when class work is going on, as is done at Clemson and at other colleges. There are advantages as well as drawbacks to this arrangement. By this plan, it will not be necessary to have two days of preparation for Commencement as at present, and the program may even be shortened to three days in accordance with the present plan for next year. Still this hiatus between class recitations and underclassman examinations will be somewhat demoralizing. The suspense, though it will be used by some for further study, and the gayety will likely unsettle some minds for succeeding days of examination when concentration will be at a premium. What will be done about this is awaiting the calmer and cooler judgment that can hardly be exercised before the fall term, when, if feeling is then as strong as now, the matter can be given full consideration.

Whatever the decision, it will undoubtedly be made after weighing not only the faculty, but also the alumni point of view. Commencement has a strong appeal for the alumnus and for the parents and friends of the students. Although it may be decided that a spectacular Commencement is not desirable, the program should

be so attractive that larger and larger numbers of alumni and friends of the college will come to our annual "at home" to everybody. The two-fold purpose of Commencement is to have an important and popular occasion on which to reward good work—incidentally to "show it off"—and to provide a means, through social pleasure, of strengthening the bonds of loyalty between the college and its former students, as well as between the college and the public. There is no doubt that Commencement occasions, notwithstanding the annual jokes about the sweet girl graduate and the world conquering visions of the newly fledged, are occasions when the influence of the college is spread abroad and re-enforced. It is the time of times when the newspapers take serious notice of us and their notice is worth while as well as pleasant, because through them our colleges can influence and instruct a state-wide audience. Therefore those who are interested in this matter of having a large student body in Auburn during Commencement week can rest assured that the whole matter of Commencement will be threshed over again and that the considerations expressed above and others will be given careful weighing. The very fact that alumni have raised the discussion is evidence of warm loyalty to the college and keen watchfulness for even its smaller interests.

AUBURN CLUBS AND AUBURN WEEK.

Professor Bragg, in the report of the President of the Alumni Association, recommended that the alumni and former students of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute organize local Auburn clubs in every county in Alabama, and in every state in the union where Auburn men are living; that a week be set apart for the annual meeting of these clubs; and that each club elect one member to come to Auburn and represent his club at a designated meeting of the general Association or Federation of Auburn Clubs. This marks another step forward in the organization of our forces. If this recommendation can be carried out, the Association will find itself growing in power and its work in effectiveness. There are now many local organizations that banquet themselves once a year and meet in some years oftener just for the pleasure of seeing the fellows. Professor Bragg's recommendation means that the general organization will keep in closer touch with the local bodies and possibly send visitors to them in return for representation at the general annual meeting at Auburn. The local clubs can be of great assistance to the college by keeping us informed about things and people in their neighborhoods. In the past the

relationship of the small club with the general body was not clearly felt. This new order of things should knit us more closely together in fellowship and loyalty.

TRAINING FOR RESERVES AT AUBURN.

A great many have asked what changes in the military department of the college will be made when the new officers' school is added next year. At present the plan seems to be simply that of adding the new department without making any changes in the present organization of the military department. The new course is optional and will be taken by only those who are willing to enlist in the national reserve army. As students enlisting and taking this course will receive small incomes from the government for subsistence and clothing, many boys who have not been able to get a college education will be encouraged to use this plan. After graduation, the officer trained under this system will be required to give about a year to army service before going into the business life and then will be subject to call to military service for a short period. At this early date it is very difficult to say where the authority of Colonel Patrick will end and that of the army officer will begin, for the officers' school will be dependent upon the student body for soldiers to command. Some plan of co-operation will be hit upon when college opens in the fall or perhaps after our dispute with Mexico when officers can be detailed to colleges.

This plan hit upon by the congressional committees, while it is not the best that could have been devised, has one characteristic that should be extended to the private in the regular army. The private, when he joins the army should be given a sound practical education before his term of service expires. At present the army posts are at best not models of industry and good morals. Too often the regular soldier has been good for little else than the army, and not excellent there perhaps. The best types of young men would hardly have chosen to go into the army as privates after knowing the conditions that prevailed there. Profligacy and snobbishness have not always been greatly discouraged as at present; and, though the round of military duties is onerous at times, the devil has not yet been dumfounded over the lack of empty workshops in the neighborhood of an encampment. This is said, not in disparagement of anything or anybody, but to emphasize the need for a course of training for privates in the army. The army school is a good thing and should not be confined to officers, but should be used

to help poor boys get a good education or acquire skill in some trade that will make them productively useful to society as well as resourceful in defense. A plan of co-operation with the colleges and manufacturing establishments can be worked out for use until the government can acquire gradually enough centers of instruction to serve the purpose. Mr. Edison is right in saying that the soldier of the future must be a machinist; and Europe is now finding out the necessity of an educated soldiery. It may be unfortunate that our fighters need in this day to be as well trained to defend society as our leaders in business and social life are to uplift and lead, but it is true. There should come a day, a not very distant one, when every boy will be given thorough military training, not merely that he may be prepared to fight if occasion arises but in order that he may be fully fitted for all-round service to his country. Progress and training go together and the American sense of equality demands for every child of the future that training which will best develop its powers of service. Universal service in the army and universal literacy and efficiency may well go along together. Training such as boys get at Annapolis and West Point might well be made more common than it is; and, by serving in the army during some of the best years of his life, the enlisted man ought to realize not simply a strong physique, but also a mind so trained that he can work more effectively than before he joined the army. If such a con-

dition prevailed the army would be unusually attractive for energetic and resourceful boys.

AUBURN GRADUATES LEAD GRADUATING CLASSES IN OTHER COLLEGES.

That Auburn graduates are trained to take their rank at the top of whatever sphere they may enter has been proven by the number of graduates who have attained highest honors in the business and professional world.

This June saw the graduation of two Auburn men at the head of their classes, one at Mobile, where he had pursued the study of medicine, and the other at West Point, where he was becoming equipped to enter the army. The men who attained this distinction are Henry W. Grady, '12, and John H. Wills, '13.

Mr. Grady entered the Alabama Medical College at Mobile immediately after leaving Auburn, and in graduating at the head of his class, he was signally honored and was declared the winner of the Bush Prize.

Mr. Wills resigned from Auburn in 1912, to enter the Army School, where he at once took first rank in the class of 1916. Despite the keen competition he encountered, Mr. Wills continued to lead the class and graduated with first honors at the 1916 Commencement. Mr. Wills is the son of the late Lieut. John H. Wills, who was commandant at Auburn from 1891 to 1895.



Phi Kappa Phi Honorary Society, 1915

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

BY HON. CLARENCE POE

The Commencement Address by Hon. Clarence Poe, of Raleigh, N. C., the Editor of the *Progressive Farmer* and one of the leaders in the development of the South was an able discourse upon the need of the South for the proper development of our rural sections.

Mr. Poe treated the subject in an authoritative manner and showed his thorough understanding of the subject. He made a strong plea for a better education for all and said that the enrichment of our rural civilization could come only after the masses have been educated.

Mr. Poe urged the "best possible education for everyone" and in concluding the address in which he touched intimately upon the problems of Alabama citizenship, said:

"Alabama has been a leader in many things, and why should it not now become a leader in this stupendous task of demonstrating how great a State may be where each man enters his life-work with all the inspiration for achievement and all the helpful scientific knowledge and all the joyous adaptation to environment it is possible for the schools to give?

Alabama of Tomorrow.

"So runs my dream of the Alabama of tomorrow. I see with my mind's eye a great, prosperous and populous commonwealth where the masses of the people trained to as high standards of efficiency as anywhere in the world, will develop a symmetrical and well-rounded civilization. I see a splendid and forceful democracy of trained, intelligent and thrifty home owners from among whom will arise not only a Jefferson and a Marshall, not only a James J. Hill and a Thomas A. Edison, and a Seaman A. Knapp, not only men who all the nation will recognize as leaders in industry and public affairs, but poets and seers, sculptors and artists—if not a Titian at least a Reynolds or a Millet, if not a Michael Angelo at least a St. Gaudens or a Ward, if not a Shakespeare at least a Browning or a Tennyson, if not a Savonarola, at least some great religious leader who will put the church into more vital relations

with modern conditions and make it a yet greater power in bringing the promised kingdom of God on earth.

Develop Resources.

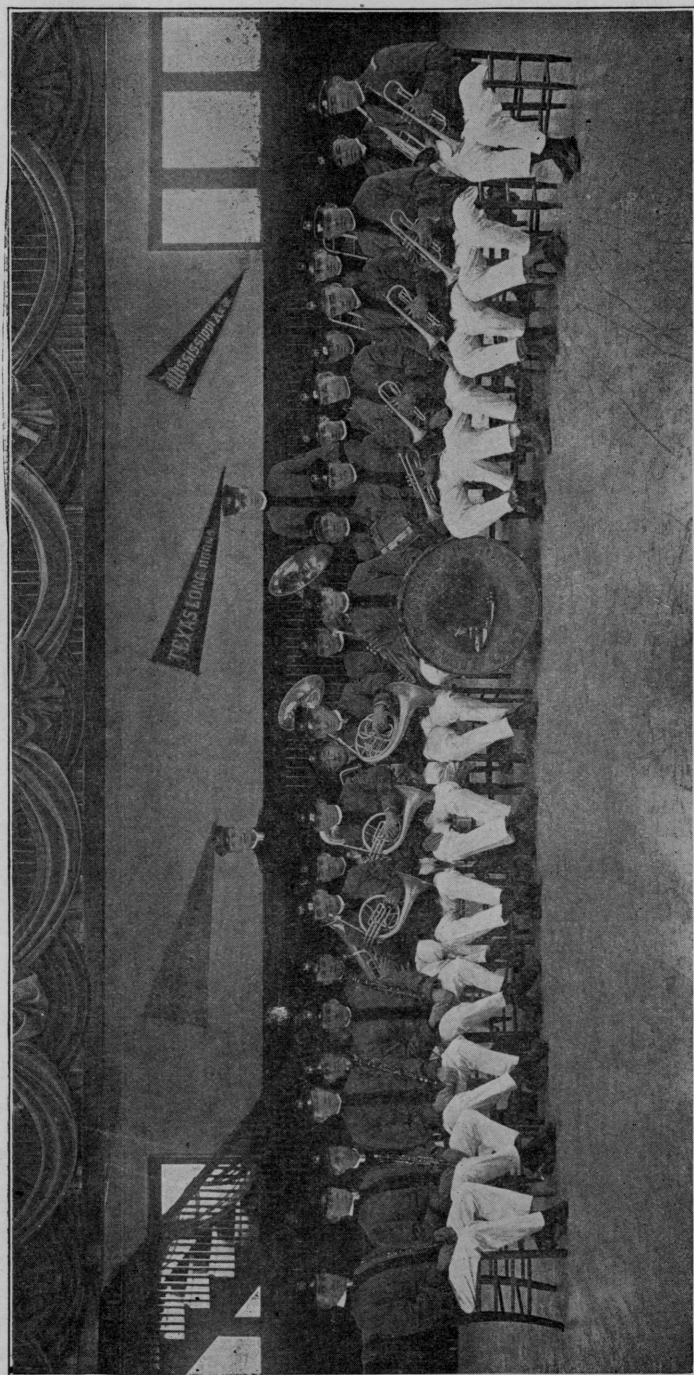
"This is the dream we should cherish. This is the vision that should inspire us. And to realize it, we have only to develop to the utmost Alabama's human resources by doubling our expenditures for public education. If we should suddenly discover another Alabama mineral area as rich as that around Birmingham, how quickly would capital volunteer for developing these resources; and yet, my friends, the undeveloped intellectual powers of our Alabama people are more valuable than the mines of a hundred Birminghams.

"We must face the fact that heretofore Alabama has spent, as every other Southern State has spent, shamefully little in its public schools. According to the official 1910 figures, while the average American State spent over \$15 for schools for each child of school age, Alabama spent only \$4. Only three other states in the union spent so little in proportion to the wealth of the people, and only one other State over the whole South today. I know of no other piece of statesmanship now before the Southern people of such large promise as the constitutional amendment to be voted on here next November, permitting counties and communities to levy adequate local taxes for schools. Its passage will open the door of hope to the whole commonwealth, and every friend of progress, every man who loves Alabama and has faith in her future, should not only vote for this amendment, but preach its necessity every day from now till November.

Service to South.

"In this great task of setting free the generous energies of our people through education, my friends, our citizens of today have indeed an opportunity for service to the South as noble and inspiring as any that evoked the heroism of our fathers in the days of Shiloh and Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Happy the man who catches the vision and has the patriotism to devote himself to its realization. Living he shall see of the travail of his soul and dying—

"Join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence,
Whose music is the gladness of the
world."



The Cadet Band

THE DOMINION OF THE DOLLAR

Address by Hon. F. Loyd Tate, '97. Before Alumni of Auburn, June 6th, 1916.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is rare Ben Johnson who makes a father say to his son: "Get money, still get money, boy. No matter by what means, get money."

What school boy has not heard of the Connecticut Yankee who, in stress of hard times, manufactured wooden nutmegs and sold them as real, and who was not taught to look upon this as a sharp American trick?

Our modern stories of American business as depicted in the transactions of Rufus Wallingford and Blackie Daw, while interesting, in that they seem to portray the new American idea that everything is right that is legal, still are fraught with most harmful results when imbibed by our young men who have already become intoxicated with the idea that the getting of money is the "summum bonum" of human life.

It was the Dutch-American who said to his son, as he started out in the business world: "Mine son, if you would make money, neffer fail less dan dree dimes der year." And the influence of those who would acquire wealth through legalized failure, as permitted under our present bankruptcy laws, is an ever-present source of temptation to the moral and financial coward, calling him with the seductive voice of the siren to take the road of easy money.

Truly, "the love of money is the root of all evil," and this fact is more and more impressed upon us, day by day, as we search for the moving cause which actuates our business life. We see it control our national policies; we see it regulate our state affairs, it fixes our laws, controls our habits, and dominates our very lives.

The Dominion of the Dollar.

We are under the dominion of the dollar, and he rides rough-shod over us, controls us, dominates us, whether we will or not. No juggernaut, in his spike-wheeled chariot, was ever so ruthless as he, and the pity of it is, it is not the real wish or desire of true Americans that he should thus have dominion over us. But he has acquired his power so gradually and so stealthily that the people of our country, who still fondly believe that they regulate their own affairs, have not as yet thoroughly awakened to the plight in which they have permitted themselves to become involved. We behold its power made manifest in the civil laws of our State and Nation. We find its seductive and silent influence molding, writing, changing or repealing our penal statutes. Truly, commercialism has be-

come the curse of the age and nothing is sacred from its polluting touch.

Just as in the Olden Days men forgot God and worshipped the Golden Calf, so, in modern America, have we departed from the faith of our fathers, forgotten the Ten Commandments, bowed our knee to Baal, and are sending up our petitions to the God of Mammon.

President Wilson sees the trend of the times, and no doubt, fears the consequences which may ultimately result from a close association of our Government with what is generally known as "Big Business," an association which has grown so close in recent years that it has given birth to what he chooses to term "The New Democracy"; but which, in truth, is not a democracy at all, but is rather an aristocracy of wealth, the influence of which has so dominated our Government and shaped our policies that the people, as a whole, have hardly, as yet more than suspected its existence.

This dominant influence in governmental affairs which money is wielding through the agency of "Big Business" is stealthily changing our economic, social, industrial and political condition, and is slowly but surely sapping the very life of our republic, causing us to forget that the life, the vital breath, of this country is individual liberty, and not individual license.

Invisible Government.

This powerful influence which money, or "Big Business," is having over the life of this nation is more fitly described by Senator Root as "Invisible Government," meaning thereby that power which is slowly, but surely substituting itself for our democratic form of government, and which consists in a union of the powerful forces of politics and "Big Business," thus making the money the dominant factor, not only in our industrial life, but in our moral, social, political and religious life as well. Till now, it may almost be said that no longer is the "Voice of the people the voice of God," but that the dominion of the dollar has subjugated all.

There was a time in our country when men controlled business, but now we have reached a new era, a new Golden Age, in which men no longer control business, but in which "Big Business" controls men. The artificial, as seen in our modern corporations and business associations, has become greater than the real, and now the dollar has become bigger and more powerful than the man. "Big Business" takes man and binds him to its will, his mind, his conscience, and

his will it bends to meet its own. It makes its own laws, or has existing laws changed to suit its needs, regardless of the rights of man, whom God made in his own image, and who, by Divine gift, has rightful dominion over all material things of earth. It molds public opinion through its subsidized press and makes legal now what once the law forbid, and now is right what once was wrong. Even the pulpit seems powerless in its grasp. Its money changers do business within the temple doors and no one says them, "Nay." Education, even, has been made to do its will, and its threats have oft made those keep silent whose duty it was to speak.

Remedies Worse than the Evil.

Yet, its dominion has not been altogether unopposed, and ever and anon we find a groping effort to check its growth, or to substitute some new power in its stead. Socialism thus found its birth, but has proven impotent to cope with the evil it would oppose. Anarchy, bred from discontent, is far worse than the ill it would remove. Its remedy is worse than the disease it seeks to cure. It would destroy; but it would not rebuild. Single-tax colonies, and various community ideas have all been children of the unrest which dominant wealth has produced. Labor has united against capital in an unequal fight, hoping thus to right the wrongs of man. But we see in Anarchy, and in Socialism, and in most Community ideas, but a crystallized hope that they, themselves, may reap a harvest of riches which other than themselves have sown. And in nearly every instance wherein labor has gained the upper hand of capital, we have seen that labor itself, was ready, anxious, and willing to take as its own the wealth which capital had amassed. Thus giving us indisputable evidence that the modern prevailing passion of man, is the accumulation of wealth beyond all other personal attainments.

"Easy Money" A "Gift."

One day, in the negro section of a Southern town, a doctor rattled up in front of a negro house and stepped from his ubiquitous Ford. Seated on the porch of this house was a negro man attired in a suit of ultra-fashionable style and of a variegated hue. His trousers, neatly rolled above his patent leather shoes, displayed a section of red, blue and green striped hosiery, while his glossy and pomaded hair was parted with mathematical accuracy down the center of his head. Standing solicitously by his side, clad in garments which disclosed that she had but recently left the regions of the

wash-tub in the rear, was his dusky wife. The doctor made his usual examination, hastily wrote a prescription, and gasolened away. On the adjoining lot, a negro woman, bending over her wash-tub, had witnessed what had transpired, and prompted by curiosity, approached and accosted her neighbor: "Good morning, Mrs. Carter. What dat doctor doing at your house?"

"I jes' phoned him up to come see my husband, George."

"Uh-uh, what seems to be his symptoms?" "Well, really, he don't seem to have no symptoms at all. He sleeps all right, I has to wake him up for his brekfus ever mornin', his appetite seems to be all right too. Dere ain't nothin, de matter wid dat. He seems able to git about on his feet, becuse he goes down town and stays all day; but he jes doan seem to have no taste fer work. I don't know what diseas my George is got."

"Lawd, honey, dat nigger ain't got no diseas, dat's a gift."

When the people of our country, realizing existing conditions, are prone to exclaim: "Surely, the getting of money has become a disease with us," "Big Business" steps up and with oily unctuousity: "Oh no, it is not a disease, it is a gift."

Commercialism the Great American Crime.

Were I called upon today to name the one great American crime, I would not hesitate, but would call it COMMERCIALISM, but, on the contrary, it fattens on the laws it itself has made. Our American way of reaping quick fortunes through corporate influence, but without a commensurate expenditure of labor, thought and research—this is getting something for nothing—by means of combinations of capital, interlocking directorates, and through the glib tongue of the promoter, who, with glowing prospectus, plays far from the poor-house, but often skirts uncomfortably near the penitentiary, in his search for easy and unwary dollars, has placed vast wealth into the hands of those who, not having gained the correct knowledge of spending money, which can come only through the proper mode of earning it, has created among us a so-called aristocracy of wealth, who knowing no other way, seek to show their importance by display, extravagance, and lavish expenditures both at home and abroad. With them, anything to be American must be big, bold, and blatant, and thus do they unfairly advertise us to the world as a nation of cads and braggarts, while at the same time, they do untold harm in the temptations they are placing before the youth of our land who are fast learning to look upon nothing of value except

as it is measured in the scale of dollars and cents.

Education to "Put Things Over."

Several years ago, I was accosted by a pleasant appearing young man who introduced himself and told me that he intended to study law. I offered him such encouragement as I was able, and told him that I would gladly render him any assistance in my power, such as the loan of books and the use of my office and library; that the members of the profession had been kind to me in this way when I was studying law, and that always, when possible, I passed the help along to any young man who desired it. He thanked me, and after talking a while, remarked that more than likely he would never practice; but that he desired to study law so that he might be able to get the better of his fellow man in business deals,—to "put things over," as he expressed it, and at the same time be able to steer clear of jail. I looked at him a moment in astonishment, and then replied:

"My young man, if the height of your ambition is merely to become a finished rascal, I would not advise you to spend three or four years of your life in the needless study of law. Why not embark now upon your career of commercial piracy, adopting the plan of "Big Business" by employing skilled council to keep you out of the penitentiary while you pile up your unearned wealth?"

The last I heard of this young man, he was teaching school in West Alabama, and I have often wondered what the harvest has been there in the moral vineyard of his labors.

Following the Shadow.

We have abandoned the substance for the shadow; we have forgotten that no man is free who is under the dominion of the dollar, and that wealth alone has never brought happiness nor contentment. Unless we soon realize this, and mend our ways, we shall yet rue the day that we have ever been willing to fill our coffers to bursting with gold which comes to us dripping with the blood of our fellow man, wrung from a nation's need, and taken, with usury, from a people goaded by the grim necessity of war. For Commercial America sees in the great European war, not her great unselfish duty; but, rather her selfish opportunity of coining a neighbor's need and dire necessity into gold, more gold. For this invisible Government, this dominion of the dollar, has driven us to reap a harvest of riches, as well as a harvest of contempt and hate from the nations of the world who are now at war. With smug hypocrisy we prate of peace, declare our neutrality, and at the same time furnish the means of warfare to all

who will pay the price, and in so doing, we obey the will of this invisible government, and come more and more under the dominion of the dollar.

Yes, we are chasing the shadow rather than the substance. The artificial, in the form of the modern corporation, as developed by "Big Business," now dominates the real. This invisible government, its power consisting of accumulated wealth, and its moving spirit being the greed for more, is unconsciously, on their part, dominating our educational institutions, causing them to instill into the youth of our age, either directly, by precept, or indirectly, in not warning them against the evils which portend, the idea that the chief aim in life is the accumulation of wealth. It has crept into our churches and has lulled the ministry to sleep, that they preach not against it, but rather encourage it. It is shaping our national life, leading us unsuspectingly from a once boasted Democracy into an Aristocracy of Wealth, with all its attendant evils. And unless those who would put patriotism above self, arouse themselves to the needs of the times and bring about a re-awakening of our American conscience along commercial lines, and thus overthrow this dominion of the dollar, our boasted Democracy will soon be but a thing of the past, to be talked of as a blessing our fathers once enjoyed.

Distribution of the Wealth.

During the past sixty years, the distributive share of labor in the wealth of this country has fallen from 25 per cent. to a fraction above 16 per cent., while capital has increased its portion from 75 per cent. of the wealth of the nation to a fraction over 83 per cent., while today, less than 2 per cent. of our population owns more than 80 per cent. of the wealth of the land. It is not usurious interest which is a menace to our country, but usurious profits. This mushroom growth of fortunes has come at the expense of the wage earner and the producer, and unless some means is found, legislative or otherwise, to check this growth of concentrated wealth, or to promote a more equitable distribution of the wealth of the country among those who actually earn it or produce it, we shall soon be a republic in name alone. For where shall be our boasted independence and freedom, if "Big Business" thus dominates and controls all things. Even now we see it through trusts, combinations of capital, interlocking directorates, and the various means at its command fixing the scale of wages; controlling the output of the very necessities of life; fixing the price of commodities,—even controlling and regulating the law of supply and demand, even as it controls our politics and makes and unmakes the laws of our

States and of the very Nation itself? If we need concrete examples of this, we have only to look at the price of gasoline, which, with competition cut off by reason of war, yet with an unlimited supply on hand, the price has advanced more than 100 per cent. within the past 12 months. American made machinery and manufactured articles of all kinds—the war having given them this country as undisturbed territory—have advanced to a point where they are almost unpurchasable,—yet the price of the raw material which enters into their manufacture and the price of the labor which produces the finished article has advanced to a point no where near the price of the finished article.

"Big Business" as a Lobbyist.

Wherever legislatures meet, whether state or national, "Big Business" is always present, either directly, by having some officer, stock-holder, or agent of some one of its various organizations sitting as a member to either make or unmake the law to suit its will, or indirectly present, through its agents or attorney, who are there to lobby in its interest. Or more seductively or more powerfully still, does it wield its invisible influence and shape the destinies of an unsuspecting people, through a subsidized press which it skillfully uses to mold public opinion to suit its will, thus leading a people to do its bidding, though the hand that guides them remains forever unseen.

Is it any wonder, then that often there is a spirit of unrest among the American people, that socialism is on the increase, and that ever and anon there is a cry for a new political party to come to our rescue and cure the political and economic ills which America is heir to?

It is not my purpose to preach a sermon, nor to play the part of a calamity-howler; but he is both impractical and mentally and physically blind who does not see things as they are, and who does not reason logically from cause to effect; and when men in high places and burdened with the affairs of State, begin to sound the alarm, it behooves all of us who take an interest in our government, and who would preserve to posterity those inalienable rights as guaranteed to us by our forefathers, to do what we can to check this creeping influence of a false and fickle power, and to preserve for America those rights and principles which have made of her the leading Democracy of the world. To remain inert, is to sanction our present condition, and to permit the seductive influence of plutocracy to undermine and overthrow our

Democracy and to substitute perpetually the rule of the dollar in its stead.

THEN, WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

We need, and must have, a re-awakening of our American conscience, in which awakening, humanity and its inherent rights shall be elevated above national and individual greed. We must bring home to the individual, especially to the youth of our land, the simple truth that in the Ten Commandments are embodied the fundamentals of all law, whether Civil, Moral or Religious, and that to forget them, and not to let their principles of honesty and justice permeate and control our lives, is to become, as we are fast becoming, a nation of narrow, selfish, greedy, mammon worshippers, which will eventually cost us our own self respect and win for us, as we are fast earning now, the deserved hatred and contempt of the world. Public opinion must be purified and elevated,—just here, the press of our land, by putting aside selfishness and greed, might do a noble work, for this is largely a matter of education, and must start in the home and permeate every ramification of our government, moral, religious, commercial, and political. The principle of common honesty and the inalienable rights of man must be impressed upon the coming generation in the school-room and the home. Our teachers must awake to the fact that their duty is to teach more than is found within the mere covers of their textbooks,—while, from a moral standpoint, our republic must be brought to a realization of the distinction between "meum and teum." Our ministry needs to revive its courage and hark back to the good old system of preaching sermons instead of delivering theological discourses. Commercially, we must have less of the corporation, and more of Co-operation, whereby the laborer and producer may receive a more equitable share of the wealth of our country which his labor and energy produces. Politically, the dollar, while not ignored, must be taught to take its proper place,—which is not a place of power and dominion over man,—but a place of subjugation,—not a master, but a servant, to aid in doing the will of the people in preserving and maintaining for them their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Need A Revised System.

America needs must speedily revise her political and economic system, whereby the dollar, even as the individual, shall be made subject to the law, and not as under our present system, the law made the servant of the dollar. It is said that the servant is not greater than his master; but we see in Commercial America today,

the political anomaly of the dollar, the servant and creature of man, assuming dominion over its master,—and if Scripture is to be believed, and if past history counts for aught, only untold harm can come from such a commercial and political topsy-turvy.

From a legislative standpoint, we must see to it that the corporation has at least, no more rights than the individual, and that our penal statutes shall deal as severely with the officers and servants of corporations who infract our laws in their greed for gold, as they do with the simple individual under the same circumstances. We have had the idea so impressed upon us that a corporation is both so soulless and so conscienceless that it is, therefore, immune from punishment, in that it has no conscience to awaken, and no spirit to make penitent. Just here, even heathen China might teach us a lesson as to what the law might do; for in China, when a bank fails, its president and board of directors are promptly beheaded. This must tend towards honesty, and fair dealing, as we are told that there has not been a bank failure in China in more than a thousand years.

We must educate, then, both individually and collectively. We must legislate, not for money, but for man. We must place man and his rights above the dollar and its demands. We must get back to fundamentals, and inaugurate a system of the "Square Deal," wherein man, as man, shall come again into his own. And, finally, We must put aside extravagance and show, and become what our forefathers were, honest, simple,

loyal, true Americans, as wished for by the "Bentztoun Bard," when he said:

"Let us put by pretension,
The hunger to ape the way
Of some one living the fashion,
That comes with having more pay.

"Half our trouble's pretension,
The striving to do like those
Who have more money than we have
For food and houses and clothes.

"Let us put by pretension,
The passion to put on airs,
The fashion of piling up dollars
And worry and trouble and cares.

"Let's stick to our own condition,
That we better by how we strive,
And not by the way we follow
The fashions of those who strive.

"Let us put by pretension,
And with it will vanish our woe,
The burden of debt's disaster,
The troubles that harry us so.

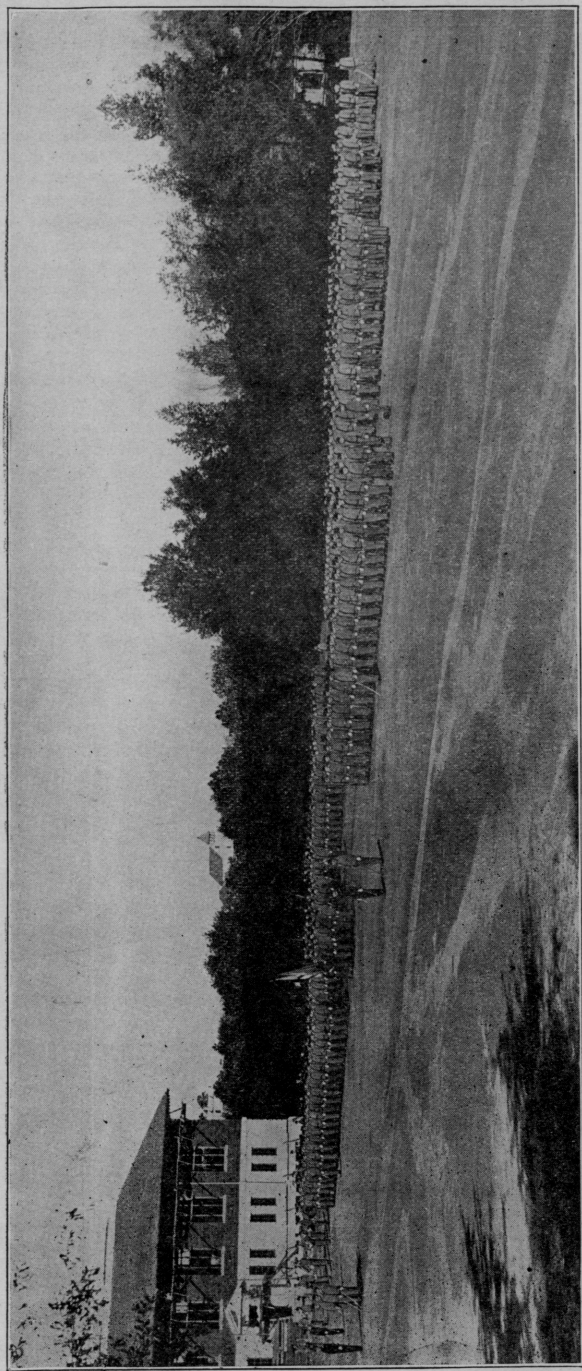
"Just as we are, contented
To toil and to wait, my friend,
And, oh, how much it will sweeten
Our simple life in the end.

"Let us put by pretension,
'Tis that makes living cost—
And with it so much enjoyment,
Such honest pleasure is lost.

"This trying to do as the Smiths do,
And to live as the Browns live—fie!
Let's stick to our own condition,
And be ourselves, though we die."



The Glee Club



The Regiment

PRESIDENT THACH MAKES REPORT ON YEAR'S WORK

The following extracts are taken from the report of Pres. Chas. C. Thach to the board of trustees of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute on the work of the institution for the year 1915-16.

Attendance.

Grand total attendance, including students in summer session, 2104.

The enrollment for the year in the regular session, 880, breaks all previous records, being 118 in excess of last year, or an increase of 14 per cent. Furthermore the number of withdrawals from college for various reasons is 15 less than last year, and 65 less than the year before, making 133 more students present in college at this date than at the corresponding date last year. In view of the financial depression prevalent throughout our section, and in view of the further fact that the requirements for admission to regular standing now demand four year's high school preparation, this increase is very gratifying to the friends of the institution. The widespread recognition of the technical work offered by the institution is likewise to be noted in the fact that the student body represents 16 states and foreign countries, other than Alabama, as follows: Georgia 66, Florida 28, South Carolina 24, Tennessee 21, Mississippi 18, Louisiana 8, Texas 7, North Carolina 4, Kentucky 2, Missouri 1, West Virginia 1, Wisconsin 1, Mexico 3, China 2, Cuba 1, Russia 1. All of the counties in Alabama, with three exceptions, are represented, the larger county delegations being as follows: Jefferson 90, Lee 92, Montgomery 28, Mobile 24, Wilcox 15, Calhoun 14, Clay 14, Coosa 14, Etowah 14, Talladega 14, Madison 13, Marengo 12, Marion 12, Pickens 12, Pike 12, Tallapoosa 12, Clarke 10, Crenshaw 10, Elmore 10, Limestone 10, Shelby 10, Choctaw 9, Dale 9, Dallas 9, Hale 9, Jackson 9, Marshall 9, Morgan 9, Barbour 8, Escambia 8, Houston 8, Macon 8, Sumter 8, Baldwin 7, Lauderdale 7, Russell 7, Butler 6, Cleburne 6, Covington 6, Lamar 6, Randolph 6, Tuscaloosa 6, Walker 6, DeKalb 5, Monroe 5, etc. The maturity of the student body is quite notable, there being 383 over 21 years of age, approximately 43.1 per cent. of the entire registration. The chief religious denominations represented are as follows: Methodist 338, Baptist 258, Presbyterian 205, Episcopal 57, Catholic 41, Christian 20, Hebrew 8, Universalist 6, and Lutheran 3.

Work and Conduct.

The general behavior of this large body of young men has been admirable throughout the year. I am delighted to

record a hearty co-operation between the students and the governing bodies, and a highly gratifying disposition on the part of the young men, collectively and individually, to show their loyalty to the college and its best interests. Grades in the record books show the highest average work in the history of the college. Among other reasons for this excellent spirit of work and gentlemanly conduct, it would appear to me that the maturity of the young men might be one, but even more than this perhaps is the fact that the large majority of the students in attendance at the college have definitely selected their life work, and are preparing themselves in a professional or vocational way. Education with them is largely a matter of business rather than a diversion, a vocation rather than an avocation.

Departments.

It might be supposed from the foregoing statements, all of the departments of the institution have been crowded to their utmost capacity. As a matter of fact the institution is sadly in need of more recitation rooms, and a number of additional men on the teaching staff. The number of students in college classes are as follows: Graduate Students, 32; senior class, 110; junior class, 86; sophomore class, 105; freshman class, 234; (the largest freshman class in the history of the institution.) Two-year course in electricity, 28; two-year course in agriculture 52.

The number of students in the college departments are as follows:

Engineering College.

Electrical engineering, 117; mechanical engineering, 217; civil engineering, 61; surveying, 145; architecture, 15; mechanical drawing, 223; descriptive geometry, 79; mechanic arts, 401.

Agricultural College.

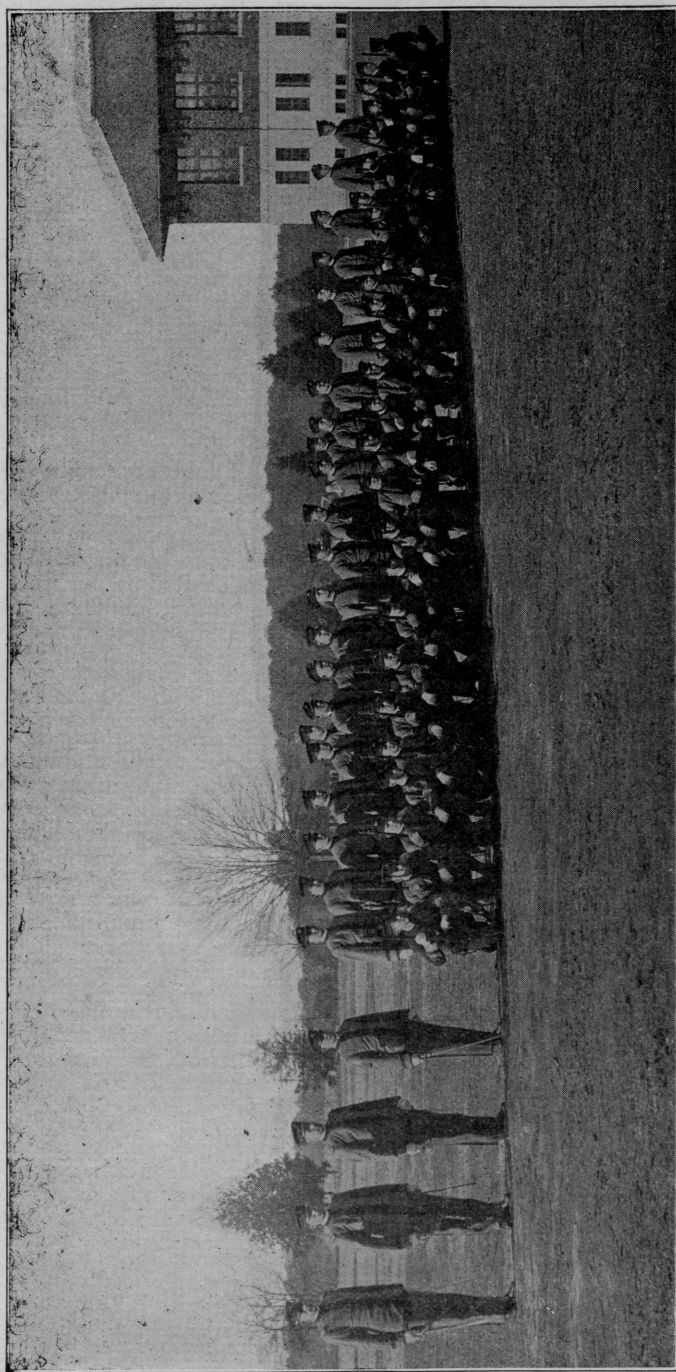
Agronomy, 405; animal husbandry, 482; horticulture, 172; forestry, 44; chemistry, 472; chemical laboratory, 197; entomology, 51; botany, 165; veterinary science, 97; pharmacy, 48.

Academic Departments.

English, 501; political economy, 54; history, 466; French, 30; German, 39; Spanish, 68; mathematics, 480; physics, 308.

Health.

I am delighted to state that the general health of the student body and the entire community throughout the year



*Company F, Second Battalion, Capt. A. E. Hayes Commanding
Crack Company Corps of Cadets*

has been extraordinarily good. In fact, throughout a period of 40 years, it can be safely stated that the health conditions of the student body at this place have been phenomenal. Occasionally in the autumn session there are a few sporadic cases of slow fever imported from other localities, but there has been no case of local origin in many years. There have been four cases of pneumonia this year, all recovering without injurious results. One case of diphtheria—not a student—was reported, but no second case occurred, and none at all in the student body. A threatened epidemic of mumps was also duly checked without serious interruption of work. Among the causes producing this satisfactory state of health of the student body, I note the following: The excellent drainage of the entire area covered by the town, owing to the peculiar topography and soil formation of the section, the absence of all malaria producing pools, etc., and chiefly, the excellent system in effect in our institution under the supervision of the college surgeon. Immediate notification and attention in the case of many threatened outbreaks means immediate and thorough prevention.

Military.

It is very gratifying to report that the interest in the military department has been more marked this year than in many years previously. The attendance on the drills, the interest and the efficiency of the drills, have been marked by signal improvement. By petition of the commissioned officers and with the approval of the commandant, the Military day of the college has been removed from commencement to February 22.

This has resulted in great diminution of expenses that have grown up from various causes connected with the competition drill, and a distinct improvement in the military spirit and morale of the companies, and, as stated above, in the military drill itself. Major McFarlan of the General Staff, United States Army, inspected the corps of cadets in April, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the bearing of the men, the condition of the arms and equipment, and the maneuvers in the field. Major Moses, the inspector for the previous year, made a similar report. As I have stated before, in institutions of the most elaborate facilities for athletic and gymnasium work, a large percentage of the students fail to take advantage of the opportunities for exercise, while under our military organization, all students have advantage of this enforced physical training, which, while not irksome nor trespassing upon the time for technical work (an important consideration,) is invigorating, strengthening, and of valuable educa-

tional training. For many years it has been a personal pleasure to me to witness the regimental parade on Saturday morning.

I take pleasure in reporting that the present senior class donated to the institution a metal steel flag staff, 90 feet in height, together with a very handsome regulation United States flag, which is displayed daily in regular military manner. The commandant has manifested the keenest interest in his department.

Gymnasium-Athletics

The dedication of the Alumni Gymnasium on February 22, was a great day for Auburn. "Perhaps no college has ever received at the hands of its sons a finer pledge, and earnest show of affection, than that tendered to Auburn by her sons." There was present a notable company of distinguished guests and alumni, and altogether, the affair was one of the keenest interest and pleasure. The occasion was graced by his excellency, Governor Charles Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, Captain Sheehan, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, and such eminent representatives of the leading colleges of the south as Prof. S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia; Prof. William N. Randle, Georgia School of Technology; Pres. Walter Riggs, Clemson College; Dr. Charles Barnwell, University of Alabama; Pres. Edward Holmes, secretary of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. As you know our College enjoys what I regard as a very just reputation for its high standards of sportsmanship, and in its multifarious athletic contests, it has won the affection and esteem of all the leading colleges of the south. The gracious greetings of the southern colleges on this happy occasion were a source of deep gratification to all friends of Auburn. As you also know, the athletics of the college covers every phase of physical sports, and on many days in pleasant weather I have counted over 400 men engaged at one time in outdoor sports, tennis, basketball, baseball, football, etc. I wish to speak in the highest terms of the elevating influence exerted not only over athletics, but over the entire student body, by the director and professor of physical culture, Mr. M. J. Donahue.

Changes in Faculty.

Since our last meeting the college has been fortunate in securing the services of the following professors: Zebulon V. Judd, professor of education and head of the department of education. Professor Judd is a regular graduate of the University of North Carolina of 1903; instructor in French at the University of Florida; superintendent of public instruction, Wake county, N. C., for 10

years; M. A. of Columbia University, and professor of rural education of the University of North Carolina; W. C. Blasingame, professor of secondary education and state high school inspector; A. B. University of Tennessee; student University of Chicago; superintendent of various city schools; principal of Marenngo County High School; president of the Second District Agricultural School, Evergreen; W. J. Robbins, botanist, and George L. Peltier, plant pathologist, Experiment Station. The former occupants of these chairs, Professor Caldwell and Professor Wolf, were called to positions offering much higher salaries, the former to the experiment station of the Agricultural College of Washington, and the latter to the department of botany in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina; N. I. White, instructor in English; A. M. Trinity College, North Carolina; A. M. Harvard University; C. C. Certain, professor of rhetoric and public speaking; B. S., E. E., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, head of the department of English of Birmingham Central High School. I regret to have to state that Mr. Certain has been offered and has accepted a position commanding a greatly increased salary as head of the department of English of the Central High School at Detroit, Mich.

Imperative Needs.

With the greatly increased growth in the attendance of the college, there comes the attendant increased demand for improvement and expansion. (1) The main building, in its floors, surrounding area, roof, etc., is in urgent need of immediate repairs. These needs are evident to the most casual observer. Estimated cost of repairs, \$3200.

(2) With the rapid expansion of the institution and the growth of laboratories, the demand for a larger supply of water has become most insistent. The number of boarding houses to accommodate the growing number of students increases yearly, and a large additional supply is needed for sanitary sewerage and the ordinary necessities of every-day life. This need is urgent, and something must be done immediately to relieve the situation. A partial survey has been made of the possible supplies that may be utilized, and additional funds from the unpaid appropriations made by the Legislature could be applied at once to this pressing demand.

(3) I wish to repeat my previous recommendations for a suitable veterinary building for the accommodation of this flourishing department of the institution. This college was the pioneer in developing veterinary education in the South, but it will not profit us much to have taken this initiative and to have

blazed out the way if we cannot make suitable provisions in buildings and equipment to meet the growing demands of this highly important science. Estimated cost, \$30,000.

(4) It must be stated again that the important department of chemistry is greatly in need of more room and greater facilities. This department performs a vast mass of work in the way of inspecting all the fertilizers, illuminating oils, feed stuffs, etc., purchased by the citizens of the entire state, thereby preventing the adulteration and the dumping of fraudulent brands upon the consumer. The salaries paid for this work is entirely inadequate and the laws governing this work make provision for increase in recompense commensurate with the increase in work. Estimated cost of chemical building, \$75,000.

(5) The department of farm machinery is still in urgent need of a suitable building. As I have explained to the board on several former occasions, the estimated cost of an adequate structure for the purpose under consideration is about \$5,000, and with the investment of this small amount fully \$10,000 worth of improved machinery could be secured for exhibition free of cost from the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements. Every southern agricultural college is equipped with such a building.

(6) The department of animal husbandry is likewise urgently in need of additional types of cattle for the use of the students for educational purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES C. THACH,

President.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT BRAGG.

To the Alumni of Auburn:

I beg to submit herewith a review of the work accomplished under the present administration of officers and to make certain recommendations that we may formulate our plans for the future.

In 1913 we planned and held the General Home-Coming at which over 750 alumni, representing forty-two states were in attendance. During this enthusiastic gathering a movement was started to build a memorial building through funds subscribed by the alumni and former students of Auburn, and at the business meeting this movement was officially endorsed and a committee was appointed to decide upon the character of building that should be erected. After closing one of the greatest football seasons in our history in 1913 the committee decided that it would be extremely appropriate to erect a gymnasium both as a tribute to the success of our athletic teams and as a means of furnishing opportunity for gymnastic work which

could not be made attractive because of lack of facilities.

In February 1914 we began the campaign for subscriptions and because of the love and devotion which Auburn men hold for their Alma Mater, and because of their desire to subscribe liberally in support of the alumni building the amount asked for, \$50,000.00, was subscribed during the spring and summer months.

The subscriptions were made payable in three yearly installments, the amounts falling due on October 1st, 1914, 1915 and 1916. The collections were very good and because of the low cost of building material and the cheapness of labor the building committee decided to begin work during the summer of 1915. The work was pushed forward and today we have the main section of the building much sooner than we had anticipated. This portion was constructed at a cost of \$30,000.00.

The estimated cost of the two wings will total \$26,000.00, and a swimming pool will cost \$5,000.00. This will bring the total cost of the structure up to \$61,000.00. As this is slightly in excess of the amount subscribed I urge that opportunity be given other alumni to subscribe to the fund.

I also recommend that the next year's work be devoted principally to making collections and that this campaign be

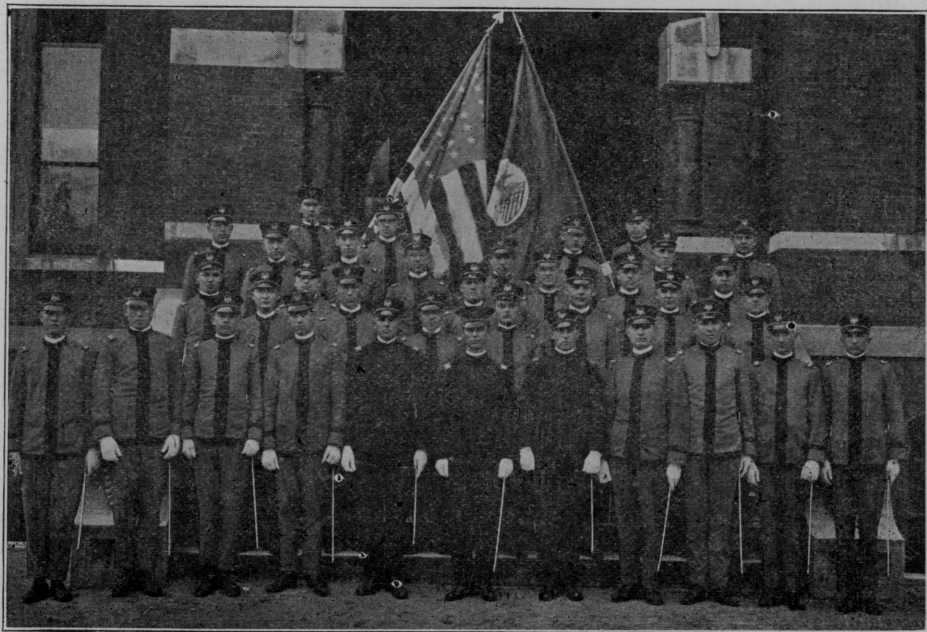
pushed vigorously that work on the wings and the swimming pool may be started at the earliest possible date.

I have previously recommended that the alumni in each county be organized into an Auburn club and I now recommend that a certain day in the year, preferably during the summer months, or a certain week be named Auburn Day or Auburn Week and that during this day or week, as the case may be, Auburn rallies be held in every county in the State and that each county be instructed to elect a delegate to the Alumni Meeting, Alumni Day of the Commencement following. I believe that the concerted action which may be taken on the same day throughout the State will have much effect for the good of Auburn.

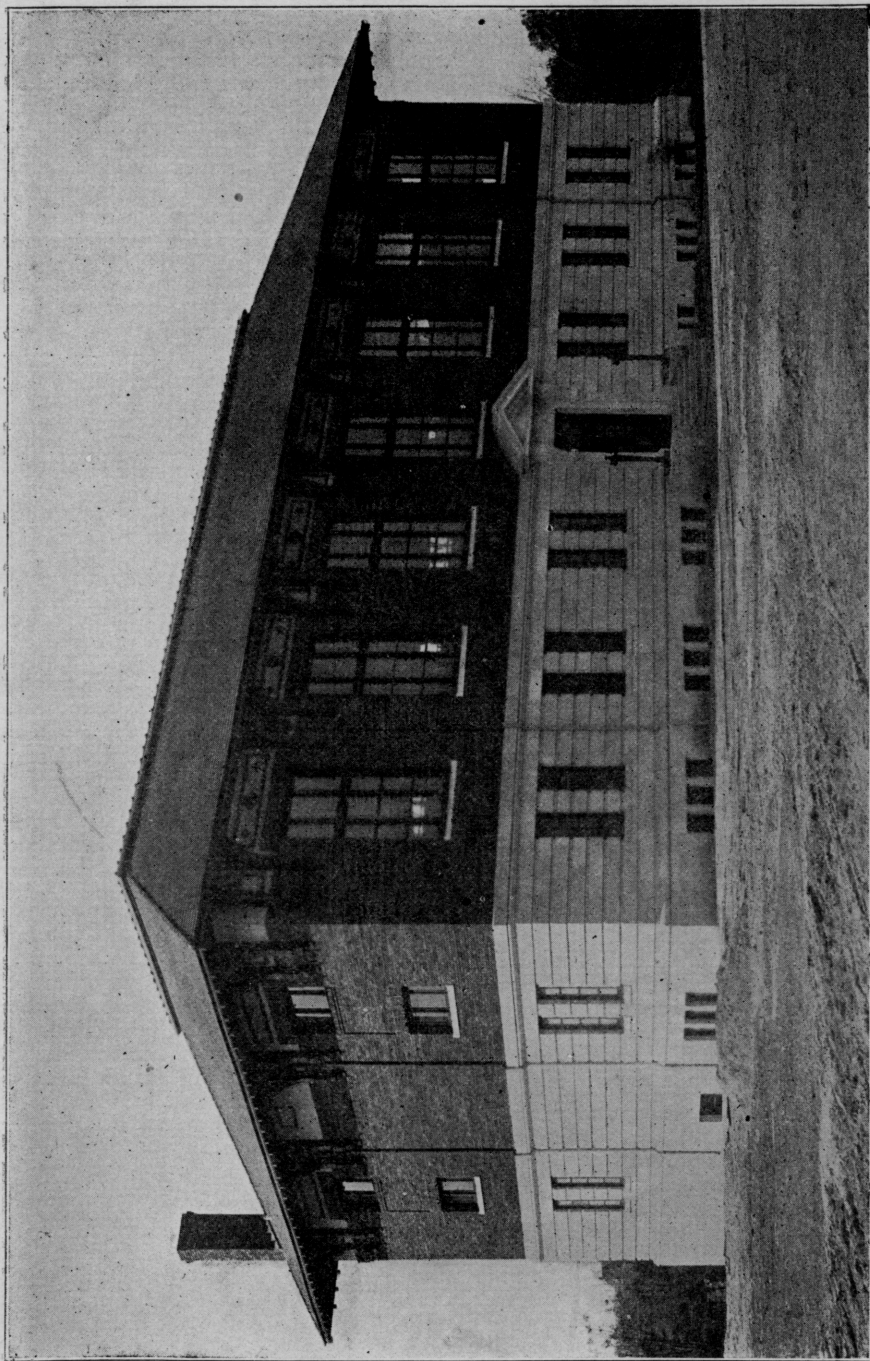
I heartily ask the endorsement of the plan to hold class reunions every five years, and I recommend that the classes of 1867, 1872, 1882, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1912 be notified that reunions of their classes will be held at the 1917 Commencement and that every effort be expended to make the annual class reunions a feature of Commencement.

I wish also to thank the officers of the Association who have labored with me in our various enterprises.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS BRAGG.



The Commissioned Officers



The Alumni Gymnasium

THE ALUMNI IN BUSINESS SESSION.

June 6, 1916.

The Association met in Langdon Hall immediately after the close of the address by Hon. F. Lloyd Tate and the meeting was called to order by President Bragg.

The President's report was read, and the suggestion for an "Auburn Day" to be observed throughout the State was enthusiastically endorsed as was the plan to hold class reunions every five years.

The Treasurer made the following report:

Balance on Hand June 4, 1915	--\$	91.73
Cash on Life Memberships	----	36.00
Cash on Notes	-----	1287.77
Cash on Dues	-----	7.00
Cash on Banquet	-----	156.00

Disbursements.

Stamps, Multigraph Work, etc	--\$	17.15
Scholarship Loans Made	-----	466.00
Paid Bank of Auburn on Notes	-----	754.40
Mrs. Thach-S. Smith Scholarship	-----	100.00
Cash on Banquet	-----	120.93
Check Returned	-----	25.00
R. D. Webb, Salary	-----	25.00

		\$1510.48
Total Cash Receipts	-----	\$ 1578.50
Total Disbursements	-----	1510.48

		\$ 68.02
Amount of Notes (estimated)	--	10500.00

Total Cash and Notes	-----	10568.02
Amount due Bank of Auburn	--	546.00

Total Assets	-----	\$10022.02
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The President appointed Messrs. W. R. Tichenor, Gaston Griel, and Jno. V. Denson as a committee to audit the treasurer's books.

Mr. Jno. V. Denson of Opelika offered the following resolution in tribute to the work accomplished by President Bragg, and it was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the Auburn Alumni Association in reunion assembled in order that it may preserve an expression of its appreciation of the services and achievements of our president, Tom Bragg, that we realize and appreciate the great sacrifice he has made in his work which has resulted in the building of a great gymnasium and we owe him the plaudits due the good and faithful servant.

He has done things for Auburn and this Association is deeply grateful for his work.

Be it resolved further, That these resolutions be spread in the minutes of this Association, published in the Alum-

nus and a copy delivered to our president.

Resolutions bemoaning the deaths of Peyton G. Clark, Judge W. W. Pearson, and J. Talbert Letcher were adopted and copies ordered published in the *Alumnus* and sent members of the families of the deceased.

Tom Bragg was reelected president without opposition and J. B. Lovelace was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. Walter M. Riggs, president of Clemson College was elected orator for 1917. The Association adjourned.

J. B. LOVELACE,
Secretary.

THE ALUMNI LUNCHEON.

One of the most enjoyable features of the 1916 Commencement was the annual Alumni luncheon, which was held in Smith Dining Hall immediately after the close of the business session of the Association.

One hundred and fifty alumni sat at the banquet table which was presided over by Hon. Frank C. Dillard, '75, of Sherman, Texas, and to the future success of Auburn as several prominent alumni were called upon to respond to toasts.

Mr. Dillard as toastmaster made a decided hit through his grace and poise and with his happy introductions played an important part in making the luncheon the delightful success that it was.

Among the prominent alumni responding to toasts were Dr. C. C. Thach, '77, president Alabama Polytechnic Institute; A. C. Crowder, manager of the Prudential Insurance Co., Birmingham, Ala.; T. D. Samford, '88, U. S. District Attorney and member of the Board of Trustees; Bartow Dillard, '79, lawyer of Tulsa, Okla.; W. K. Terry, '89, lawyer of Birmingham and member of Board of Trustees; and W. M. Williams, '96, lawyer of Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. Dave Holt of the Montgomery Advertiser responding to the toast, "THE PRESS" was frequently applauded as he referred to the power of the press and the troubles of the press, which he discussed in his humorous vein. He said:

Dave Holt's Address.

"Mr. Toastmaster: Two notable events occurred in the year 1872. The Alabama Polytechnic Institute was founded in Alabama, and I was born in Mississippi.

"Whenever Alabama does anything that is really great, Mississippi always comes along and does the best she can under the circumstances.

"For forty-four years this college has been here in the same place, while I have wandered about in many places;

yet never before had the two of us come together.

"It was a case of love at first sight with me. Your alma mater is a very attractive old sister for her age.

"The legislative wits and near wits, or half wits, used to say of our Starkville A. & M., that the boys spend their time in learning how to strike the fire from the heated iron and to practice intensive systems of farming, in order that they might become better doctors, lawyers and politicians.

"This is not as true as it ought to be. I am certain that the lawyers and politicians of my acquaintance would better be qualified to practice their profession if they had a thorough knowledge of dry rot and mouth disease.

"Mr. Toastmaster, the subject you have assigned me, 'The Press,' is a big one.

"A few days ago there was a naval battle somewhere off the coast of Europe. German preparedness showed in the fact that the German press agent got in the first punch. That constitutes a great victory for the Germans, no matter what the real facts of the case may have been.

"Many a battle is won every day through the superior generalship of some press agent. Auburn, itself, owes a part of its greatness to the genius of such press agents as Prof. Tom Bragg and others I could name.

"As a general thing, the only man that has any real grounds for complaint against the newspapers is the one that is ignored by the editors and reporters—particularly the reporters.

"A great Mississippi statesman at whose feet I sat in my youth once told me in his wrath:

"Look here, Holt, if you want to enjoy my confidence and esteem and to drink my liquor you can give me h-ll if you want to, but durn your hide, don't you ignore me."

"Many a man has been roasted into offices of high place and profit, but I never heard of a statesman who was ignored into a job.

"Young men, take my advice. Have some dermatologist examine your shin, and if it is less than one inch thick, stay out of politics. Every statesman I know that has made politics pay expenses has a thick hide and a short memory.

"And above all things do not seek to follow the lure of the easy dollar, but if graft seeks you use your own judgment."

PROMINENT ALUMNI RETURN FOR COMMENCEMENT.

Many prominent alumni and former students of Auburn returned for the Commencement season and the various class reunions. Over seventy-five visiting alumni were present at the alumni

luncheon and though quite a number failed to register a glance at the list gleaned from the register will show some of Auburn's most prominent graduates.

Frank and Bartow Dillard, the former from Sherman, Texas, and the latter from Tulsa, Oklahoma, were two of the older graduates who traveled great distances to be present at Commencement. Mr. Frank C. Dillard was a graduate of the class of 1875, and a former roommate of President Chas. C. Thach. He is a distinguished lawyer of Sherman, Texas, and former general counsel for the Rock Island Railroad System. He has always held Auburn nearest his heart and his love for his Alma Mater was tenderly expressed in his opening speech at the alumni luncheon. Mr. Bartow Dillard was a graduate of the class of 1879, and is now a prominent lawyer and capitalist of Tulsa, Okla. He has always maintained an active interest in the development of Auburn, and his tribute to the Institution was one of the features of the luncheon.

Mr. E. C. Bunker, of Balboa, Canal Zone holds the long distance record for attendance as he came from the canal to attend the reunion of the class of 1906.

The following names are taken from the register:

Frank C. Dillard, '75, Sherman, Texas.
 Bartow Dillard, '79, Tulsa, Okla.
 W. K. Terry, '89, Birmingham, Ala.
 T. D. Samford, '88, Montgomery, Ala.
 Wm. M. Williams, '96, Montgomery, Ala.
 Dr. Glenn Andrews, '78, Montgomery, Ala.
 Dr. W. H. Oates, '91, Montgomery, Ala.
 W. D. Wood, '84, Birmingham, Ala.
 W. Reynolds Tichenor, '96, Atlanta, Ga.
 Dr. H. B. Park, '02, La Grange, Ga.
 Dr. Gaston Griel, '97, Montgomery, Ala.
 Arthur C. Crowder, '89, Birmingham, Ala.
 F. Lloyd Tate, '97, Wetumpka, Ala.
 Major T. C. Locke, '08, Montgomery, Ala.
 Jno. V. Denson, '06, Opelika, Ala.
 E. C. Bunker, '06, Balboa, Canal Zone.
 W. W. Johnson, '04, Gadsden, Ala.
 Dr. J. P. Major, '12, Anderson, S. C.
 W. P. Watkins, '11, Anderson, S. C.
 N. D. Denson, Jr., '06, Opelika, Ala.
 T. B. Richardson, '06, Kennard, Ind.
 Mrs. Dessie Ward Richardson, '08, Kennard, Ind.
 Miss Leland Cooper, '06, Moundville, Ala.
 C. E. Mohns, '10, Atlanta, Ga.
 A. J. Hawkins, '08, Savannah, Ga.
 W. M. Askew, '02, Newnan, Ga.
 Frank P. Samford, '14, Montgomery, Ala.
 R. J. Malone, '11, Birmingham, Ala.
 G. C. Bevan, '15, Uniontown, Ala.
 W. H. Wilson, '14, Opelika, Ala.
 R. A. Stratford, '11, Barnesville, Ga.

W. T. Summers, '10, Barnesville, Ga.
 John Maples, '00, Omaha, Ga.
 Jack L. Orr, '11, Atlanta, Ga.
 C. W. Watson, '13, City Point, Va.
 Ed D. Huguley, '01, Atlanta, Ga.
 H. A. Middle'on, '06, Birmingham, Ala.
 Thos. Jasper Miles, '11, Montgomery, Ala.
 P. N. Sowell, '15, Brewton, Ala.
 J. M. Davis, '14, Cuba, Ala.
 R. E. Hodnette, '08, Fort Deposit, Ala.

F. LOYD TATE, '97.

Alumni Orator 1916 Commencement.

Hon. F. Loyd Tate, one of Auburn's most loyal sons, a prominent lawyer and a brilliant orator, delivered a powerful address Alumni Day on "The Dominion of the Dollar."

Mr. Tate has become famed for his oratorical power even as he achieved distinction at Auburn in the literary society, and he is as popular with the citizens of his district as he was with his classmates at Auburn.

The following article is taken from the Alabama Democrat, which honored Mr. Tate by carrying his photo on their dedicated page:

Looking out from the front page of the Alabama Democrat this week peers F. Loyd Tate of Wetumpka, a democrat fit to share the honors of the twenty-eight Alabamians and Americans that have preceded him on the dedicated page of this paper. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 18, 1872, and attended the public schools of Georgia and Alabama. While born in a sister state he has lived practically all of his life in Alabama and attended the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, of which he is a graduate. He finished the sophomore class in 1892 and then for three years taught school and farmed in Russell county, returning to the institution and graduating in 1897 with the degree of B. S. He was assistant in Latin and history at the A. P. I. and took a post graduate course and was professor of the sub-freshman class. He took his M. S. degree in 1898 and was librarian and private secretary to Dr. Wm. LeRoy Broun.

Mr. Tate was vice-president of the First District Agricultural School at Jackson, Alabama, from 1898 to 1900. He attended the summer law school of the University of Virginia in 1899 and read law privately while teaching, being admitted to the bar in Wetumpka, Alabama, on March 1, 1902. While at Auburn he represented the college three successive years in oratorical contests. First at Chautauqua at Talladega and two years in the Southern oratorical contest at Monteagle, Tenn.

He has practiced law continuously in Wetumpka since 1902 and was appointed

solicitor of the fifteenth judicial circuit by Governor Jelks in 1904. He was elected solicitor in 1910 and re-elected without opposition in 1914. In 1899 he married Miss Lucia Phillips, teacher of art at Jackson, Alabama, and three children have blessed the union. Asked as to the one achievement of his life of which he was the most proud, Mr. Tate said, "Next to winning my wife, I am more proud of the fact that I grew 444 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre on Elmore county soil in one year as a second crop following a fine crop of oats. I am an ordinary lawyer, a hard working solicitor, and a very large farmer on a very small scale, three acres being the extent of my farming activities."

On Tuesday of this week Mr. Tate delivered the alumni address at Auburn, an able discourse upon which he received highest congratulations.

In religion Mr. Tate is a Methodist. He is also a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

He has always taken a keen interest in affairs political, measuring up to the standard of citizenship in that respect. In the campaign of 1914 for governor he espoused the cause of Hon. Charles Henderson and perhaps to no one man's efforts more than to Loyd Tate was due the splendid victory achieved.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF
 J. TALBERT LETCHER, '01.

Resolved by the Auburn Alumni Association in annual reunion assembled:

That in the death of J. T. Letcher, 1901, the Alumni of Auburn have lost a valiant member, the State has lost a most valuable citizen, and the legal profession has lost a member who not only lent dignity to the profession, but one who upheld its ethics and who helped to make of the profession what it should be, an aid in promoting and emphasizing the brotherhood of man, and in strengthening those principles without which the world must need grow worse instead of better. His was a life of unselfishness both in his manner of living and in the way he gave his talents which were great to the service of his city, his county and his State.

This early taking off has indeed closed a life of usefulness, and has brought to our State, and to our Institution a loss incalculable.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon a page of the minutes of this Association, and published in the Auburn Alumnus, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of our deceased fellow alumnus with expressions of sincere sympathy in our common sorrow.

RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORY OF THE LATE JUDGE PEARSON.

Whereas since our last annual gathering, Providence has removed from the scene of his earthly labors our distinguished fellow alumnus, Judge W. W. Pearson, of Montgomery, Ala.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Auburn Alumni Association, in annual re-union assembled:

That the members of this Association have heard with profound sorrow of the sudden taking off of our beloved colleague just at a time when it appeared that many years of service and usefulness were yet before him. A learned lawyer, an able jurist, an upright and incorruptible judge, a loyal and devoted alumnus, a patriotic and public spirited citizen, a devout and earnest churchman, he exemplified in his public and private life those principles and truths which find realization in the highest type of manhood.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon a page of the minutes of this Association and published in the Auburn Alumnus, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, with expressions of sincere sympathy in our common sorrow.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF CAPT. PEYTON G. CLARK, '97.

Whereas, since our last annual gathering, Providence has removed from our midst our distinguished fellow alumnus, Captain Peyton G. Clark, of Montgomery, Ala.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Au-

burn Alumni Association, in annual re-union assembled:

That in the death of Peyton G. Clark the alumni have lost a distinguished brother, and the State and Nation have lost a valuable citizen and a valiant soldier. That we realize most keenly the loss we have suffered in his sudden taking off and that we share our sympathy with the members of the family of the deceased.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon a page of the minutes of this Association and published in the Auburn Alumnus and that a copy be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother.

MARRIAGES.

LIPSCOMB-SCHRODER.

Guy F. Lipscomb was married on the evening of June 21st, to Miss Adelin Helen Schroder, of Charleston, S. C.

Dr. Lipscomb is a graduate of Auburn of the class of 1907, and one of the most distinguished of the younger graduates of this institution. He has been connected with the department of Chemistry at Clemson College, S. C., for some time, and recently took his Ph. D. degree at Princeton University.

McBRIDE-GIRARDIN.

Miss Annabel Marguerite Girardin, of Lynn, Mass., was married to Mr. William James McBride, on Saturday, June the seventeenth.

Mr. McBride is a distinguished alumnus of Auburn of the class of 1906, and is prominently identified with the General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.

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